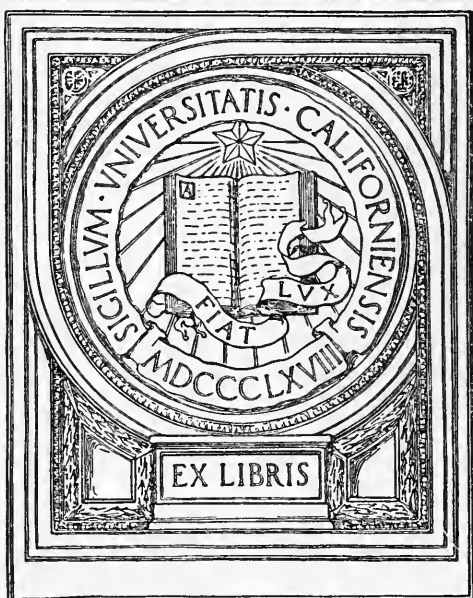


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CARLYLE FAMILY



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT LOS ANGELES



GIFT OF
Eugene L. Prussing

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CARLYLE ARMS, 1370.

CARLYLE FAMILY

AND

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN AND
SARAH (FAIRFAX) CARLYLE.

THE CARLYLE HOUSE AND ITS
ASSOCIATIONS.

BY

RICHARD HENRY SPENCER.

THE CARLYLE HOUSE, 1000 N. 10TH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

RICHMOND, VA.:
WHITTET & SHEPPERSON,
1910.

Figure 1 consists of eight scatter plots arranged in a 2x4 grid. The top row shows the relationship between the number of children (1, 2, 3, 4) and the number of parents (1, 2, 3, 4). The bottom row shows the relationship between the number of children (1, 2, 3, 4) and the number of parents (1, 2, 3, 4). Each plot shows a positive correlation between the number of children and the number of parents.

2871
2937

CARLYLE FAMILY.

The Carlyle family is one of the most ancient families of Great Britain, and one which the Conqueror found in England at the Conquest, and a branch of which later was ennobled in Scotland. Its origin was either British or Saxon, but which seems uncertain, most probably British.

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While the name is clearly derived from the town or district of Carlisle, Lugavellum of the Romans, abbreviated by the Britons to Luel or Leol, to which was added the prefix Caer or "City"—hence Caerleol, Karleol, Cairleil, Carleil, Carlile, Carlisle and Carlyle—with which the earliest recorded members of the family were connected, there is no trustworthy evidence of their origin or their history before the year 1092, when King William Rufus overran Cumberland, adding it to his English Kingdom, and being impressed with its importance as a Border military station, began to rebuild and fortify the town of Caerleol (Carlisle) which had been destroyed by the Danes in 875, and which was among the most ancient of the twenty-eight cities enumerated in history, the name of the city, as well as of the family, being variously spelt at different periods.

GIFT OF
At or very shortly after the Conquest, the district wherein the town of Caerleol (Carlisle) arose, and the manor of Cumquinton, in the parish of Wetherhal, Cumberland, and other lands, including Kirkhampton his principal seat, belonged to one HILDREDUS DE CAERLEOL or DE KARLEOL, a cognomen which descended to his posterity. He is said to have married a granddaughter of Waltheof the Earl of Northumberland. About 1130, "he is found rendering accounts to the Exchequer of the King's manor at Carlisle, dealing also with the wall of the city." He afterwards acquired Newbie-on-the-Moor. He was succeeded by his son,

ODARD DE KARLEOL, who is stated to have been in the Castle

279530

of Carlisle in the service of King Henry II., when the fortress was besieged by King William of Scotland in 1174. He died before 1177, leaving at least two sons, Robert and Richard.

Robert de Karleol, the eldest son, born about 1139, held the lands of Locardebi or Lockerbie, in Annandale, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, given to him by Robert de Brus (Bruce) First Lord of Annandale, and they seem to have proved a cause of dispute between the grantor's son William de Brus, Second Lord of Annandale and Adam de Karleol, the son of Robert. Robert de Karleol is a witness to various writs by William de Brus after 1194. He died in 1209, leaving two sons Adam and Odard.

Among the Norman followers of the Conqueror Robert de Brus, Jardine and Comyn were transferred to the north of England. Here these Norman settlers intermarried with the Maxwells, Murrays, Carleils, Kirkpatrick's, Irvings, Grahams, Carrutherses and other families in Dumfriesshire, all of whom played a distinguished part in Scottish public life.

Miss C. L. Johnstone in her "Historical Families of Dumfriesshire," 1889, says: "Early in the 12th century Robert de Brus held the title of the Lord of the valley of Annan or Annandale. Between 1170 and 1180, William de Brus, Second Lord of Annandale, granted lands to Adam de Caerleol, a native of the soil, who held property in Cumberland and the lands of Newbie in Dumfriesshire; and in a charter of Henry de Graeme, ancestor of the Duke of Montrose, the district of Dumfriesshire from Wamphray, inclusive to Greistna (Gretna) Greene, is granted about 1180, to David Carleil, Lord of Torthorwald. "Twa score Carvels (Carleils) frae Cockpool" are mentioned in an ancient ballad called "The Bedesman of Nithsdale," as having followed Richard I. of England to the Crusades."

ADAM DE KARLEOL, before mentioned, son of Robert, grandson of Odard, and great grandson of Hildred, is the first of his family whose connection with Scotland is clearly established, though his father Robert as has already been stated held lands there, and he was the first to possess Kinmount,

Annandale, which descended to his family for several generations. His wife's name was Matilda. He died about 1213, leaving at least one son.

EUDO DE CAERLEOL, who is on record in 1217, when his lands in Norfolk were ordered to be bestowed upon Robert de Vaux, because Eudo was with the King of Scots, Alexander II., then at variance with the young King of England, Henry III., who seized the lands, but the confiscation was probably not carried out. He died about 1230, leaving at least one son.

WILLIAM DE CAERLEOL, who is first named in a writ in favor of Robert de Brus, Third Lord of Annandale, the date of which cannot be later than 1245, and he was then a Knight. Sometime before 1252, as Sir William, son of Eudo de Caerleol, he granted to a relative Adam, son of Roger de Carloli, an annual rent from lands in Cumquinton, which Adam afterwards bestowed upon the monks of Wetherhal. He left two sons William and Eudo.

WILLIAM DE CAIRLEIL, the eldest son, known as William the younger and whose wife's name was Sapientia, died before 25 June 1274, and apparently in the lifetime of his father, leaving a son.

WILLIAM DE CAIRLEIL, who succeeded his grandfather and who attained the honor of Knighthood before January, 1304, received from Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick and Lord of Annandale, afterwards King Robert I. of Scotland, an addition to his estate of Kimmount. His wife was Lady Margaret Bruce, daughter of the Earl of Carrick and sister of King Robert I. as is evident from a grant of that monarch, "*Guilielmus Cairlyle militi, et Margaretæ spousæ suæ, sorosi nostræ carissima, de terris de Crumanstoun.*" He died before March 1329. Their issue so far as known were two sons William and John. The latter is said to have been at the battle of Halidon Hill, but he died before 1347, leaving a son William, of whom later.

WILLIAM CAIRLEIL, the eldest son, is first referred to about 1325, as son and heir of Sir William Cairleil and as "the King's sister's son," and who then obtained from Bruce his

uncle a charter of the lands of Coulyn and Roucan, parts of the barony of Torthorwald. He died before 24 July 1347, leaving his nephew WILLIAM, son of his brother John above mentioned his heir, who then succeeded to the estates of his uncle William, and also to the estates of his father John, and all the possessions of the family appear to have become vested in him. He left a son

SIR JOHN CARLEIL, who is first named in 1398, as one of the conservators of a truce with England. He died about 1433, leaving at least one son

SIR WILLIAM CARLEIL of Torthorwald,¹ who is named as son and heir of Sir John Carleil in a safe conduct of date 3 Nov. 1413, when he passed into England as one of several hostages for payment of a debt due by the Countess of Douglas to an English Knight. While his father was still alive he, as William Carleil of Torthorwald entered into an agreement, sealed at Dumfries 8 Mar. 1432/33, with Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick (a Celtic family found very early in Scottish history) of Closeburn,² to marry William's son John to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas.

¹ An old stone, with a cross-flory, and a sword, is built in Torthorwald Church, and another stone like the half of a pillar (the other half being lost) has been found in the church-yard, with two shields, one with the Cairleil cross alone; the other quarterings of Carleil and Bruce, and also the inscription Mariota de Cair . . . and the date CCCLI or CCCCLI, (1351 or 1451). She was evidently married to a Bruce, a bond additional to that of the marriage of Sir William to the sister of King Robert I. (*The Patrician*, edited by John Burke, London, 1847.)

² Closeburn was granted to Ivon Kirkpatrick in 1232, by Alexander ii, of Scotland. His great grandson Roger Kirkpatrick was the Knight who, in order to make sure, dispatched the wounded Comyn, at the back of the High Altar in the Gray Friar's Church, Dumfries, in 1305, who had been stabbed by Robert Bruce, who charged him with treachery revealing to Edward I, the designs he had formed for the emancipation of his country from the English yoke. Duncan Kirkpatrick, the father of this Roger, had in 1280, married the daughter of Sir David Carleil of Torthorwald. The castle contained an oubliette, a vaulted dungeon with only one aperture in the top for the admission of air, in which persons were confined who were condemned to perpetual punishment.

This Sir William Carleil was one of the numerous train of Knights, Esquires and Archers who attended the Princess Margaret, daughter of James I. of Scotland, when she was married to the Dauphin, afterwards Louis XI. 24 June 1436. He married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Duncan Kirkpatrick, who died before 1436. He resided at Torthorwald Castle, now the wreck of a massive keep of the fourteenth century, four miles east of Dumfries, on a ridge between Nithsdale and Annandale. It is situated on a mound surrounded by ancient earthworks.

"Lo! on that mound in days of feudal pride,
Thy towering castle frown'd above the tide."

In 1443, he is styled Lord of Kimmount and Torthorwald. He had a royal charter to himself and his heirs of the lands of Lymekilns, in Dumfriesshire, 25 April 1452.

He gave a bell to the town of Dumfries, bearing the inscription in old Latin, "*Guilliclmus de Carleil, Dom de Torthorwald, me sicut fecit fieri, in hororem, Sancti Michaelis. Ann. Dom. MCCCCXLIII.*" This bell, a few years ago, was still in existence. He died before 10 Nov. 1463, leaving issue:

1. John, who succeeded.
2. Adam, to whom was left Brydekirk.
3. James, Rector of Kirkpatrick.
4. Margaret, m. Sir. William Douglas, Third Marquis of Queensberry.

Sir John Carleil, the eldest son, was created First Lord Carleil in 1473, whence the Lords Carleil, who a few generations later became extinct, the estates through the female line passing to the descendants of Sir James Douglas of Parkhead, who was stabbed to death on the street in Edinburgh, 14 July 1608, and on the death of whose son in 1638, the estates went into the possession of the Earl of Queensberry, and the title which was a male fee and did not pass with the land, long ago supposed to be with the Lymekilns branch of the family, has ever since been dormant.

ADAM CARLEIL, the second son, described by John First Lord Carleil in his will as "brother german," died before 1500. He had issue:

ADAM CARLEIL referred to in his uncle's will in Nov. 1500, and by his cousin Elizabeth Carleil in 1516. He had a charter of Brydekirk from his uncle John First Lord Carleil on 7 May 1499. It was apparently he who, under Papal dispensation 17 Feb. 1502, married Ellen, daughter of Simon Carruthers of Mouswald, and his wife Catherine Carleil.

(The Scots Peerage, by Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyon King of Arms. 1905.)

Alexander Carleil, their eldest son, Laird of Brydekirk, was living in 1547. "He and his son Adam, the young Laird, are mentioned by Sir Thomas Carleton, the English Warden of the Borders in that year, as the only gentry in Annandale, Liddlesdale and Nithsdale who had never submitted to the English, except Douglas of Drumlanrig."

Of this family was Christopher Carleill b. 1551, one of the great soldiers and navigators during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who took an active interest in American discoveries as early as 1574. He was Lieutenant General of the land forces, in the expedition in 1585-86, to the West Indies, Sir Francis Drake being at the head of the fleet. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham, the Queen's celebrated minister, her sister Francis being successively the wife of Sir Philip Sidney, of the brilliant and unfortunate Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex and of the brave soldier Richard de Burgh, Fourth Earl of Clanricarde.

ADAM CARLEIL, the young Laird of Brydekirk, before mentioned, had a charter of Lymekilns from Michael Fourth Lord Carleil, 24 Nov. 1559. He died in 1581, leaving three sons:

1. Alexander Carlile, d. 1593. s. p.
2. Herbert Carlile of Brydekirk b. 1558, d. Sept. 1632. m. Margaret Cunningham.
3. Edward Carlile ³ of Lymekilns, m. Grace Irving of Bon-

³ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, 1522-1599.

shaw. He died before 1615, leaving two sons Adam and Alexander of Murraythwaite who was living in 1637.

ADAM CARLILE, of Lymekilns, the eldest son, m. Mary daughter of Francis Carruthers of Dormont. He died before 1637, leaving three sons, Edward of Limekilns, Adam and John.

Adam Carlile, b. 1634, d. 31 Jan. 1685, Bailee of Annan, m. Janet Muirhead, d. 25 Feb. 1671. Their children were John, James, Agnes and Isabelle. James Carlile, Bailee of Annan, d. 1710, m. Margaret Spence, from whom are descended Rev. Wilson Carlile,⁴ Prebendary of St. Paul's, London, of Torthorwald, County Surrey, England, and his brother Colonel Edward Hildred Carlile, and from the marriage of a granddaughter of James, Isabella Carlile, with her cousin Robert Carlyle of Ecclefechan, was descended Thomas Carlyle, the historian, who married Jane Welsh and d. s. p. Agnes Carlile m. John Johnstone, and Isabelle Carlile m. Edward Johnstone, d. 1683, ancestors of the Johnstones of Galabank and Fulford Hall, and from whom are descended Miss Catherine L. Johnstone, the authoress, and her brothers the late Sir James Johnstone and Admiral Charles Johnstone.

EDWARD CARLILE of Limekilns, the eldest son, m. Margaret, daughter of Gavin Young, minister of Ruthwell, and d. before 1699. There is, or was in 1893, the remains of a touching monument to Margaret Young, wife of the above Edward, in the picturesque churchyard of Ruthwell, between Annan and Dumfries.

"Heir lyes Margaret Young, spons to Edward Carlile of Limekilns, deceased May 24, 1665, of her age 48."

⁴ Founder of the Church Army, who is doing such noble work among the poor of London, and in whom the simple life has an earnest and faithful follower.

"The sweetest lives are those to duty wed,
Whose deeds both great and small,
Are close knit strands of an unbroken thread,
Where love ennobles all,
The world may sound no trumpets, ring no bells,
The Book of Life the shining record tells."

"Of virtue, wit, grace, truth, love, pietie,
This woman in her tyme had store,
On small means she upheld great honestie,
And in reward has endless glore."

It is said that the Carlile property, which once comprised half of Annandale, was reduced in 1700, to a few isolated estates.

ADAM CARLILE, of Limekilns, son of Edward and Margaret (Yonng) Carlile, b. 1638, m. Grizel Menzies of Culteraws. Their children were:

1. John Carlyle of Limekilns d. s. p.
2. Alexander Carlyle, who emigrated to Maryland prior to 1712, and settled in Somerset County, where he became a large landholder and m. 6 Sept. 1720, Margaret McAlister of that county. He died in 1726, leaving two sons, Adam, b. 13 Feb. 1724/5, and John, b. 28 Feb. 1725/6, d. s. p. Adam Carlyle, the eldest son, after the death of his mother in 1733, went to Scotland to live and m. Philadelphia Carruthers of Holmains. On the death of his uncle John in 1742, he inherited Limekilns, but was ruined by the failure of a bank at Ayr in 1766. His six sons, Alexander, Adam, John, James, George and William d. s. p.
3. Mary Carlyle, m. David Murray of Beltridding.
4. Margaret Carlyle, m. Christopher Carruthers of Hardrigg.
5. Adam Carlyle, d. s. p.
6. Agnes Carlyle, m. Mr. Lindsey, of Clifton.
7. WILLIAM CARLYLE, a surgeon of Carlisle, England, b. 1685, d. 3 July 1744, m. 7 Oct. 1714, Rachel Murray of Murraythwaite, Dumsfriesshire, "a family which had been settled at and possessors of Murraythwaite since about the year 1421, and derive paternally from the ancient family of Cockpool, from whom the Murrays, Earls of Annandale, now extinct, were descended."

Nicholas Carlisle, in his History of the "Ancient Family of Carlisle," 1822, says: "She was the most handsome lady of her time in Annandale, and was celebrated for the beauty



DR. WILLIAM CARLYLE, 1685-1744.

of her soft dark eyes, which descended to several of her offspring." Their children were:

1. George Carlyle, M. D., of whom presently.
2. Gracile Carlyle, b. 26 Nov. 1717, d. 12 July 1721.
3. John Carlyle, of whom presently.
4. William Carlyle, b. 29 May 1722, d. 27 Mar. 1723.
5. Adam Carlyle, b. 5 Aug. 1724, d. in.
6. Christiana Carlyle, b. 7 Aug. 1725, d. 11 Dec. 1726.
7. Adam Carlyle, b. 18 June 1728, d. 9 Feb. 1729/30.
8. James Carlyle, b. 12 Sept. 1729, d. 17 Feb. 1730/31.
9. Rachel Carlyle, b. 30 May 1731, d. 3 May 1733.
10. Jean Carlyle, b. 8 June 1733, d. 12 Feb. 1735/6.

GEORGE CARLYLE, M. D., of Carlisle, England, eldest son of Dr. William and Rachel (Murray) Carlyle, b. 11 Nov. 1715, d. 21 Oct. 1754, m. 3 Sept. 1751. Dorothy Dacre Appleby, daughter of Joseph Dacre Appleby of Kirkhinton, d. 17 Aug. 1805, aet 88. Their children were:

1. Susannah Mauria Carlyle, b. 29 Sept. 1752, d. un.
2. William Carlyle, b. 17 Feb. 1754, d. 13 Mar. 1754.
3. George Carlyle, b. 30 Oct. 1756, d. 18 Nov. 1757.
4. Joseph Dacre Carlyle, of whom presently.
5. Rachel Carlyle, b. 4 Jan. 1760, d. 6 May 1761.
6. Dorothy Carlyle, b. 11 Dec. 1761, d. un.

REV. JOSEPH DACRE CARLYLE, B. D.,⁵ second son of Dr. George and Dorothy Dacre (Appleby) Carlyle, b. 4 June 1758, d. 12 April 1804, m. 10 Oct. 1786, Margaret Kerr, daughter of James Kerr, of East Grange, Fifeshire. He was chancellor of Carlisle and professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, England. Their children were:

1. George Carlyle, b. 1 Oct. 1787, d. 10 Mar. 1798.
2. Eleanor Carlyle, b. 12 Jan. 1793, m. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Dundas Maclean of the British Army.

JOHN CARLYLE, second son of Dr. William and Rachel (Murray) Carlyle, b. 6 Feb. 1720, came to America about 1740.

⁵ Rev. Joseph Dacre Carlyle, B. D., on 6 Feb., 1798, was served as



RACHEL (MURRAY) CARLYLE, 1692-1742.

and settled first at Dumfries, Virginia, but as early as 1744, he was a merchant at Belhaven, a small settlement that had grown up around a tobacco warehouse on the bluff that then overlooked the Potomac River, and which was in 1748, incorporated into a town and subsequently called Alexandria. He was one of the incorporators and a member of the first board of trustees of the town, where he built in 1752, the historic "Carlyle House," which was occupied in April, 1755, by General Edward Braddock, as his headquarters. On 26 Jan. 1754, he was appointed by Lieutenant Governor Robert Dinwiddie of Virginia, Major and Commissary of the Virginia forces and subsequently took an active part in the French and Indian wars, and in the campaign which resulted in the defeat of General Braddock, at the battle of the Monongahela, 9 July 1755.

In 1748, he married Sarah Fairfax, second dau. of Hon.

heir to Michael Fourth Lord Carleil, to the dormant baronage, as a member of the Limekilns branch of the family, the male descent still claiming the ancient barony. Hymn 354, in the Hymnal of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, was written by him. In 1796, he published "Specimens of Arabian Poetry From The Earliest Times To The Extinction Of The Khaliphath With Some Account Of The Authors," a copy of which he sent to his first cousin, Mrs. William Herbert, of Alexandria, Virginia.

Among his translations from the Arabic, were the following verses addressed by Abou Ben Adhem, a hermit of Syria, alike distinguished for his talents and piety, to the Khaliph Haroun Al-Rashid, around whom centers the tales of the Arabian Nights, and "the witchery of Oriental Romance has cast an adventurous glow," whom he met as the Commander of the faithful was going on a pilgrimage to Mecca, accompanied by a magnificent train, as a reproach for his ostentatious devotion.

"Religions gems can ne'er adorn,
The flimsy robe by pleasure worn,
Its feeble texture soon would tear,
And give those jewels to the air.

Thrice happy they who seek th' abode,
Of peace and pleasure, in their God!
Who spurn the world, its joys despise,
And grasp at bliss beyond the skies."

William⁶ and Sarah (Walker) Fairfax, b. 1728, d. 22 Jan. 1761. Their children were: Sarah Carlyle, who married William Herbert, of Alexandria, Va., a native of Ireland, and Anne Fairfax Carlyle, who married Henry Whiting of Gloucester County, Va., a lineal descendant of Colonel Henry Whiting, Treasurer of Virginia, 1692-93.

In 1758, Colonel Carlyle was appointed Royal Collector of South Potomac, succeeding his father-in-law, Hon. William

It was about Ben Adhem that Leigh Hunt wrote this brilliant gem, in which the whole law and gospel is so beautifully expressed:

"Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw, within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich, and like a lily in bloom,
An angel writing in a book of gold:—
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the presence in the room he said,
"What writest thou?" The vision rais'd its head,
And with a look made of all sweet accord,
Answer'd "The names of those who love the Lord."
"And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay, not so,"
Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,
But cheerly still; and said, "I pray thee then,
Write me as one that loves his fellow-men."

The angel wrote and vanished. The next night
It came again with a great wakening light,
And show'd the names whom love of God had bless'd,
And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest."

⁶ Hon William Fairfax was the grandson of Henry Fourth Lord Fairfax of Denton, Yorkshire, England, bap. at Newton Kyne 30 Oct., 1691. At the age of twenty he entered the army and served in Spain under his cousin Col. Martin Bladen, brother of Hon. William Bladen of Annapolis, Maryland, (from whom the Dulany's of Virginia and the Lowndes of Maryland are descended) the grand-sons of Sir William Fairfax, of Steeton, Yorkshire, who was the son of Sir Philip Fairfax and his wife Frances Sheffield, daughter of the Earl of Mulgrave. Sir William Fairfax commanded a regiment at the battle of Edgehill, the storming of Leeds, the battles of Wakefield and Nantwich, a brigade at Marston Moor, and fell covered with wounds at the siege of Montgomery Castle, Wales, 19 Sept., 1644. His daughter Isabella married Nathaniel Bladen, barrister of Hemsworth, Yorkshire.

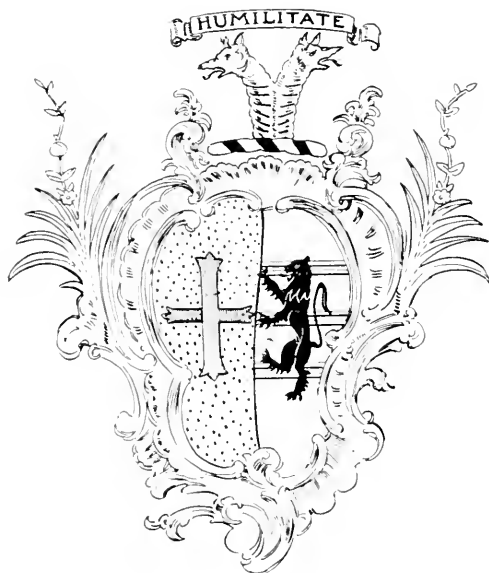
Fairfax. He was a member of the Committee of Safety during the War of the Revolution. For nearly twenty-five years he was engaged in the mercantile and shipping business in Alexandria, Va., with Mr. John Dalton, under the partnership name of Carlyle & Dalton, which was only dissolved by the death of Mr. Dalton in 1777.

After the death of his first wife, Colonel Carlyle married Sybil West, dau. of Hugh and Sybil (Harrison) West, by whom he had an only son, George William Carlyle, b. 1765, who was killed in the battle of Eutaw Springs, South Carolina, 8 Sept. 1781. Had he lived he would have been entitled to the dormant baronage as Lord Carlyle, after the death of his first cousin Rev. Joseph Dacre Carlyle, B. D., the oriental scholar, who died without male issue in 1804.

Hon William Fairfax was appointed Chief Justice of the Bahama Islands, where he married 27 Mar. 1723, Sarah, dau. of Major Thomas Walker of the British Army. He removed in 1725, to Salem, Mass., where he held a lucrative office, until he was appointed a few years later, by his first cousin Thomas Sixth Lord Fairfax, agent for his extensive estate comprising the Northern Neck of Virginia, which he had inherited from his mother Katherine, dau. of Lord Cupeper, Governor of Virginia. He resided at Belvoir on the Potomac River, a little below Mount Vernon, and died there 3 Sept., 1757. He was a gentleman of great worth and respectability, held the office of Lieutenant of the County of Fairfax, and Collector of Customs of the South Potomac. He was a member and President of the Council of Virginia in 1743.

His children by his first wife who died in Salem, Mass., 18 Jan., 1731, were George William Fairfax—who d. s. p., Thomas Fairfax—who was killed in a sea fight with the French Squadron in 1746; Anne Fairfax, who married first, Lawrence Washington, of Mount Vernon, and secondly, Col. George Lee, uncle of the grandfather of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and Sarah Fairfax, who married Colonel John Carlyle, of Alexandria, Va.

Hon. William Fairfax, after the death of his first wife, married secondly, Deborah, daughter of Francis and Deborah (Gedney) Clarke, of Salem, Mass. Their children were Brian, afterwards Eighth Lord Fairfax, William Henry Fairfax, who fell with Wolfe at the siege of Quebec in 1759, and Hannah Fairfax, who married Warner Washington, first cousin of General George Washington and son of Col. John and Catherine (Whiting) Washington.



CARLYLE AND FAIRFAX ARMS.

From an old silver tankard owned by Col. Arthur Herbert, Alexandria, Va.

Colonel Carlyle died in October 1780, leaving a handsome estate. In his will, dated 12 July 1780, he left to his grandson John Carlyle Herbert, a very large tract of land in Virginia. To his other grandson Carlyle Fairfax Whiting, the infant son of his deceased daughter, Anne Fairfax Whiting, he left several hundred acres of land in Berkeley County Virginia, known as "Limekilns," and to his only surviving daughter, Sarah, wife of William Herbert, besides other property, he left the historic "Carlyle House," replete with the memories of Washington, of the ill-starred Braddock, of the gay and gallant Orme, of Keppel, of Franklin, of Richard Henry Lee, of Dinwiddie, and other Colonial Governors, whose walls may soon totter and fall, when one more link between the past and the present will forever vanish away.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN AND SARAH (FAIRFAX) CARLYLE.

SARAH CARLYLE,² eldest dau. of John¹ and Sarah (Fairfax) Carlyle, m. William Herbert of Alexandria, Va. Issue:

1. John Carlyle Herbert,³ of whom presently.
2. William Herbert,³ of whom presently.
3. Margaret Herbert,³ of whom presently.
4. Sarah Herbert,³ m. Rev. Oliver Norris. Issue:
 1. Eliza Mary Norris,⁴ of whom presently.
 2. Edward Norris,⁴ d. un.
 3. Rev. Herbert Norris,⁴ m. Juliet Rawle. Issue:
 1. Carlyle Norris,⁵ killed in Civil War.
 2. Frank Norris,⁵ d. y. *E. H. Norris 1885*
5. Anne Herbert,³ d. un.
6. Eliza Herbert,³ d. un. 1865.
7. Lucinda Herbert,³ d. un.

JOHN CARLYLE HERBERT,³ eldest son of William and Sarah (Carlyle²) Herbert, b. 1777, d. 1 Sept. 1846, Member of Congress from Maryland 1816-1820. m. 7 Mar. 1805, Mary dau. of Thomas and Anne Snowden. Issue:



HON. JOHN CARLYLE HERBERT, 1777-1816.

1. Thomas Snowden Herbert,⁴ M. D., of whom presently.
2. Ann Caroline Herbert,⁴ b. 24 Mar. 1808, m. Henry Fairfax of Ashgrove (q. v.).
3. William Fairfax Herbert,⁴ b. 25 Mar. 1810, d. un. 2 July 1846.
4. Sarah Carlyle Herbert,⁴ b. 2 July 1812, d. 30 Sept. 1850, m. 15 Nov. 1833, (first wife) Archibald Blair Fairfax, U. S. N. and C. S. N., b. 22 May 1809. Issue:
 1. Eugene Fairfax,⁵ b. 26 May 1838, C. S. A. killed in action 2 May 1862, un.
 2. Julian Fairfax,⁵ b. 14 Dec. 1841, d. un. Jan. 1877.
 3. Archibald Carlyle Fairfax,⁵ b. 24 Aug. 1843, C. S. A., d. 4 Aug. 1879, m. 30 April 1873, Virginia Caroline, dau. of William H. Redwood. Issue:
 1. John Carlyle Fairfax,⁶ b. 6 Dec. 1874, Lieut. U. S. A.
 2. William Redwood Fairfax,⁶ b. 3 Dec. 1876, Archibald Blair Fairfax m. 2 Mar. 1852, (second wife) Eliza Mary,⁴ dau. of Rev. Oliver and Sarah (Herbert³) Norris. Issue:
 3. Edward Herbert Fairfax,⁵ b. 11 Dec. 1852, d. s. p. 1878.
 4. Llewelyn Cary Fairfax,⁵ b. 28 Aug. 1855, m. 1880, Priscilla Hall, dau. of Reginald Wright, M. D.
 5. Arthur Percy Fairfax,⁵ b. 2 Feb. 1857, m. 2 Feb. 1882, Nannie Hunter, dau. of Hon. John Blair Hoge.
5. Alfred Herbert,⁴ b. 18 June 1814, d. un. 1879. Lieut. U. S. A. 1836. Afterwards a prominent civil engineer.
6. Mary Virginia Herbert,⁴ b. 17 Mar. 1816, m. 3 May 1836, Captain Thomas T. Hunter U. S. N. and C. S. N. Issue:
 1. Frederick Hunter,⁵ m. ——— Lipscomb.
 2. Thomas Hunter,⁵ C. S. N. d. un.
 3. Madeline Hunter,⁵ m. Major Edmondstone.

4. Julia Hunter,⁵ m. Colonel Franklin Harwood U. S. A.
5. William Hunter,⁵ d. un.
6. Charles Hunter,⁵ d. un.
7. Sarah Hunter,⁵ Prot. Episcopal Sisterhood.
8. Minnie Hunter,⁵ d. un.
7. Emma Herbert,⁴ b. 22 Mar. 1818, d. 20 Dec. 1874, m. 16 Nov. 1837, Rev. William Bryant of Va., d. 1846. Issue:
 1. Mary Bryant,⁵ b. 2 May 1839, d. un.
 2. William Bryant,⁵ b. 16 May 1841, d. un.
 3. J. C. Herbert Bryant,⁵ b. 19 May 1843, Capt. C. S. A. m. 17 June 1872, Ruth, dau. of Henry Barnes Claggett. Issue:
 1. Mary Herbert Bryant,⁶ m. 23 Nov. 1898, Maj. Thomas Jellis Kirkpatrick U. S. A. Issue:
 1. Fortunata Kirkpatrick,⁷ b. Manila P. I., 2 June 1900.
 2. Carlyle Herbert Bryant Kirkpatrick,⁷ b. Manila, P. I., 23 Dec. 1903.
 2. William Bryant,⁶ m. 19 Nov. 1902, Marion Twiggs Chalmers. Issue:
 1. Elizabeth Chalmers Bryant,⁷ b. 29 Aug. 1903.
 3. Agnes Carlyle Bryant,⁶ m. 31 Oct. 1906, Lieut. John Downes, Jr., U. S. N. Issue:
 1. John Downes, Jr.,⁷ b. 5 Mar. 1909.
 4. Arthur Herbert Bryant,⁶ m. 11 Dec. 1907, Geraldine Mason Taylor. Issue:
 1. John Carlyle Herbert Bryant,⁷ b. 11 April 1909.
 5. Ruth Bryant,⁶ d. 27 Feb. 1909, m. 30 Oct. 1907, Lieut. Nelson Brown, Jr., U. S. N.
 6. Marion Barnes Bryant,⁶ m. Ensign Herbert Fairfax Leary,⁶ U. S. N. (q. v.)
 4. Alfred Estell Bryant,⁵ d. in.
 8. Julia Herbert,⁴ b. 30 Feb. 1820, d. 8 Oct. 1846, un.

9. Eugenia Fairfax Herbert,⁴ b. 7 April 1822, d. 12 Mar. 1841, un.
 10. Lucinda Herbert,⁴ b. 13 Jan. 1824, d. 18 Jan. 1910, m. 29 Mar. 1855, John L. Eversfield. Issue:
 1. Mary Herbert Eversfield,⁵ m.
 2. Emma Eversfield,⁵ m. ——— Moncure.
 3. John Carlyle Eversfield,⁵ m.
 4. Edward Eversfield,⁵ m.
 5. Eugenia Fairfax Eversfield,⁵
 11. John Carlyle Herbert,⁴ b. 16 April 1826, d. in.
 12. Eliza Herbert,⁴ b. 26 April 1827, d. 18 May 1883, un.
 13. Edward Herbert,⁴ b. 28 Nov. 1830, m. 29 Jan. 1851, Mary H. Barnett. Issue:
 1. William Pinkney Herbert,⁵ b. Feb. 1852, m. 3 Nov. 1876, Rebecca, dau. of Robert and Jane (Carter) Beverley. Issue:
 1. Edward Herbert,⁶ b. 2 Oct. 1877.
 2. Robert Beverley Herbert,⁶ b. 25 July 1875.
 3. William Pinkney Herbert,⁶ b. 28 Aug. 1883.
 4. Guy Fairfax Herbert,⁶ b. 13 Sept. 1889.
 5. John C. Herbert,⁶ b. 14 Nov. 1891.
- THOMAS SNOWDEN HERBERT,⁴ M. D., eldest son of John C.,³ and Mary (Snowden) Herbert, b. 13 Mar. 1806, m. first 2 Nov. 1830, Camilla Hammond, d. 25 Dec. 1845, m. secondly Elizabeth Duer, who d. s. p. Issue by first wife:
1. John Carlyle Herbert,⁵ b. Nov. 1821, d. un. 1885.
 2. James Rawlings Herbert,⁵ Colonel C. S. A., b. 5 Aug. 1833, d. 3 Aug. 1884, m. 10 Nov. 1868, Elizabeth Coleman, dau. of Mark Alexander, b. 6. June 1849, d. 27 May 1885. Issue:
 1. Anne Gordon Herbert,⁶ m. 24 Oct. 1894, W. Kennedy Boone. Issue:
 1. Elizabeth Alexander Boone,⁷ b. 23 Oct. 1895, d. 8 April 1897.
 2. William Kennedy Boone,⁷ b. 1 Mar. 1897.
 3. James Herbert Boone,⁷ b. 28 May 1899.

4. John Marshall Boone,⁷ b. 11 Oct. 1900.
 5. Sarah Kennedy Boone,⁷ b. 27 Feb. 1902.
 6. Carlyle Fairfax Boone,⁷ b. 2 Nov. 1905.
 7. Camilla Herbert Boone,⁷ b. 16 Feb. 1908.
 2. Camilla Hammond Herbert,⁶ m. 4 April 1900, Wm. Pinkney Whyte, Jr.
 3. Mark Alexander Herbert,⁶ d. un. 19 Dec. 1899.
 4. Mary Coleman Herbert,⁶ m. 11 June 1900, H. Warren Buckler, M. D. Issue:
 1. Alice Lawrason Buckler,⁷ b. 24 July 1903.
 2. Humphrey Warren Buckler,⁷ b. 27 May 1906.
 5. Sarah Carlyle Fairfax Herbert,⁶ m. 18 Oct. 1899, Courtland H. Smith. Issue:
 1. Courtland Hawkins Smith,⁷ b. 14 Aug. 1900.
 2. Mark Alexander Smith,⁷ b. 31 Oct. 1901.
 6. Elizabeth Snowden Herbert,⁶
 3. Matthias Hammond Herbert,⁵ b. 1835, d. 1900 un.
- WILLIAM HERBERT,³ second son of William and Sarah (Carlyle²) Herbert, m. Henrietta Maria, dau. of Benjamin Tasker and Elizabeth (French) Dulany of Va. Issue:
1. Hare Powell Herbert,⁴ d. 1883 s. p.
 2. Daniel French Dulany Herbert,⁴ d. s. p.
 3. Upton Heath Herbert,⁴ d. July 1900, m. Sarah C. Tracey of New York, s. p.
 4. Elizabeth Dulany Herbert,⁴ b. Feb. 1822, d. 2 May 1901.
 5. William Herbert,⁴ b. 25 Dec. 1825, d. 10 Mar. 1901, m. 12 Jan. 1869, Susan, dau. of Robert Eden and Anne (Morson) Scott. Issue:
 1. Margaret Lee Herbert,⁵ d. in.
 2. Ann Herbert,⁵
 3. Frances Scott Herbert,⁵
 4. Ellen Whiting Herbert,⁵
 5. William Carlyle Herbert,⁵
 6. Arthur Herbert,⁵
 7. Susan Herbert,⁵ m. 14 June 1906, George Doswell Brooke. Issue:
 1. Sue Herbert Brooke,⁶ b. 18 April 1907.

2. George Doswell Brooke,⁶ b. 9 Sept. 1909.
8. Elizabeth Dulany Herbert.⁵
6. Arthur Herbert,⁴ b. 27 July 1829. Colonel 17th Va. Regt. C. S. A., m. 5 July 1865, Alice Goode, dau. of William Gregory. Issue:
 1. Maria Dulany Herbert,⁵ m. 1890, John Daingerfield Hooe. Issue:
 1. Bernard Hooe,⁶ d. in.
 2. Alice Gregory Herbert,⁵ m. 3 June 1891, John Henry McCauley. Issue:
 1. Alice Herbert McCauley,⁶ b. 9 Nov. 1894.
 3. Marianne Herbert.⁵
 4. Florence Harrison Herbert.⁵
 5. Nora Carlyle Herbert,⁵ m. 3 June 1908, Robert Pegram Holt.
- MARGARET HERBERT,³ eldest dau. of William and Sarah (Carlyle²) Herbert, d. 1858, m. Jan. 1800, Thomas 9th Lord Fairfax, b. 1762, d. 21 April 1846. Issue:
 1. Albert Fairfax,⁴ b. 15 April 1802, d. May 1835, m. 8 April 1828, Caroline Eliza, dau. of Richard and Eliza Snowden. Issue:
 1. Charles Snowden Fairfax,⁵ 10th Lord Fairfax, b. 8 Mar. 1829, d. 4 April 1869, m. 10 Jan. 1855. Ada, dau. of Joseph S. Benham, s. p.
 2. John Contée Fairfax, M. D.,⁵ 11th Lord Fairfax, b. 13 Sept. 1830, d. 28 Sept. 1900, m. 8 Oct. 1857, Mary, dau. of Colonel Edmund Kirby, U. S. A. Issue:
 1. Caroline Snowden Fairfax,⁶ b. 20 Aug. 1858.
 2. Josephine Fairfax,⁶ b. 20 Aug. 1865, m. 1892. Tunstall, son of Marsden and Anne (Williamson) Smith. Issue:
 1. Josephine Tunstall Smith,⁷ b. 29 May 1894.
 2. Louise Tunstall Smith,⁷ b. 19 July 1895.
 3. Albert Kirby Fairfax,⁶ 12th Lord Fairfax, b. 23 Jun. 1870.
 4. Mary Cecelia Fairfax,⁶ b. 26 Dec. 1871.

5. Charles Edmund Fairfax,⁶ b. 29 April 1876.
6. Frances Marvin Fairfax,⁶ b. 29 Aug. 1878, m. 28 Oct., 1903, Edward Lowmles Rhett.
2. Henry Fairfax,⁴ of Ashgrove, b. 4 May 1804, d. in Mexican War, 14 Aug. 1847, m. 9 Oct. 1827, Ann Caroline,⁴ dau. of Hon. John C.³ and Mary (Snowden) Herbert. Issue:
 1. Raymond Fairfax,⁵ C. E. and C. S. A., b. 19 July 1829, m. 7 Jan. 1865, Anna Burford. Issue:
 1. Ronald Randolph Fairfax,⁶ b. 22 Aug. 1870, m. 1901, Annie Ridge, dau. of Charles Early.
 2. Guy Percy Fairfax,⁶ b. 21 Feb. 1872, m. 1900, Elsie Ida Crook.
 3. Henry Reginald Fairfax,⁶ b. 2 Aug. 1875.
 4. Isabella Christian Fairfax,⁶
 5. Ada Raymond Fairfax,⁶
 2. Eugene Fairfax,⁵ b. 1831, d. in.
 3. Mary Isabel Fairfax,⁵ b. 20 June 1834, d. 9 July 1851.
 4. Albert Fairfax,⁵ M. D., b. 4 June 1836, C. S. A. d. in.
 5. Herbert Carlyle Fairfax,⁵ b. 29 April 1838, C. S. A. m. 3 June 1861, Jane Davies, dau. of Dr. Frederick Baker. Issue:
 1. Eugenia Chalmers Fairfax,⁶
 2. Caroline Herbert Fairfax,⁶
 6. Eugenia Herbert Fairfax,⁵ b. 28 Mar. 1842.
 7. Henry Fairfax,⁵ b. 1 May 1844, d. Aug. 1846.
 8. Henry Malcolm Fairfax,⁵ b. 9 Oct. 1849.
3. Orlando Fairfax,⁴ M. D., b. 1806, d. 1882, m. 21 May 1829, Mary Randolph, dau. of Wilson Jefferson and Virginia (Randolph) Cary. Issue:
 1. Virginia Randolph Fairfax,⁵ b. 1832, d. in.
 2. Edith Fairfax,⁵ b. 1833, d. 1839.
 3. Orlando Cary Fairfax,⁵ b. 13 Feb. 1836, d. in. 1897.
 4. Monimia Fairfax,⁵ b. 1837, d. 1889, m. 1866, Hon. George Davis, of Wilmington, N. C., Attorney General C. S. A. Issue:

1. Mary Fairfax Davis,⁶ b. 1875, m. 1895, Minor Fairfax Heiskell.
2. Monimia Cary Davis,⁶ b. 1877, m. 1898, David Macrae.
5. Jane Cary Fairfax,⁵ b. 1840.
6. Randolph Fairfax,⁵ b. 23 Nov. 1842, C. S. A., killed in action 13 Dec. 1862.
7. Ethelbert Fairfax,⁵ b. 23 Jan. 1845, C. S. A., d. 1907.
8. Mary Edith Fairfax,⁵ b. 1847, m. 1877, J. J. Moncure, M. D. Issue:
 1. Orlando Fairfax Moncure,⁶
 2. Rosamund Moncure,⁶
9. Thomas Fairfax,⁵ b. 1849, d. un. 1907.
4. Raymond Fairfax,⁴ b. 1808, d. 1813.
5. Eugenia Cary Fairfax,⁴ b. 1811, d. 1880, m. first, Edgar Eilbeck Mason. Issue:
 1. Ethelbert Fairfax Mason,⁵ d. un. 1906.
 2. Edgar Eilbeck Mason,⁵ d. un. 1907.
 She m. secondly Charles Keith Hyde, son of Simeon and Katherine (Cleveland) Hyde. Issue:
 3. Reginald Fairfax Hyde,⁵ d. un. 1907.
 4. Edward Henry Hyde,⁵ m. first Mary Pierson Hyde, m. secondly, G. Morgan.
 5. Arthur Cleveland Hyde,⁵ d. in.
 6. Margaret Herbert Hyde,⁵ m. Neville Herbert,⁵ third son of George William Carlyle⁴ and Mary Anne De Butts (Dulany) Whiting (q. v.)
6. Ethelbert Fairfax,⁴ b. 1814, d. 1827.
7. Aurelia Herbert Fairfax,⁴ b. 1816, d. 1884, m. 1852, Colonel James W. Irwin. Issue:
 1. Fairfax Irwin, M. D.,⁵ m. Alice Poulson. Issue:
 1. Ethel Irwin,⁶
 2. Augusta Irwin,⁶
 3. Reginald Irwin,⁶
 2. Augusta Neville Irwin,⁵ m. Richard P. Leary, U. S. N. Issue:

1. Herbert Fairfax Leary,⁶ U. S. N., m. 28 April 1909, Marion Barnes,⁶ dau. of J. C. Herbert⁵ and Ruth (Claggett) Bryant.
 2. Neville Leary,⁶
 8. Lavinia Fairfax,⁴ b. 1818, d. 1822.
 9. Monimia Fairfax,⁴ b. 1820, d. 1875, m. Nov. 1838, Archibald, son of Wilson Jefferson and Virginia (Randolph) Cary. Issue:
 1. Falkland Cary,⁵ d. s. p.
 2. Constance Cary,⁵ m. Burton Norvell, son of J. Burton Harrison. Issue:
 1. Fairfax Harrison,⁶ m. Hetty, dau. of John B. and Frances (Daniel) Cary. Issue:
 1. Constance Cary Harrison,⁷
 2. Ursula Fairfax Harrison,⁷
 3. Richard Fairfax Harrison,⁷
 2. Francis Burton Harrison,⁶ m. first, Mary Crocker. Issue:
 1. Virginia Randolph Harrison,⁷
 2. Barbara Harrison,⁷ He m. secondly Mabel Judson. Issue:
 3. Burton Harrison,⁷
 3. Archibald Cary Harrison,⁶ m. Helena Walley. Issue:
 1. Mary Harrison,⁷
 3. Clarence Cary,⁵ m. Elizabeth, dau. of Howard Potter. Issue:
 1. Guy Fairfax Cary,⁶
 2. Howard Cary,⁶ d. s. p.
 10. Reginald Fairfax,⁴ b. 1822, d. m. 1862, U. S. N. and C. S. N.
- ANNE FAIRFAX CARLYLE,² second dau. of John¹ and Sarah (Fairfax) Carlyle, b. 22 Jan. 1761, d. 20 Mar. 1778, m. 1777, Henry Whiting of Gloucester County, Va., b. 10 Dec. 1748, d. 28 Oct. 1786. Issue: An only son, CARLYLE FAIRFAX WHITING,³ b. 20 Mar. 1778, d. 8 Sept. 1831, m. 14 Dec. 1797, Sarah Manly, dau.

of Colonel Charles and Mary (Manly) Little, b. 1 June 1776, d. 12 Nov. 1835. Issue:

1. Charles Henry Whiting,⁴ b. 4 Mar. 1801, d. 16 Sept. 1847.
2. John Carlyle Whiting,⁴ b. 11 May 1804, d. 3 Oct. 1821.
3. Mary Matilda Whiting,⁴ b. 9 Jan. 1806, d. 24 Mar. 1815.
4. Francis Beverly Whiting,⁴ b. 25 July 1807, d. 19 July 1828.
5. George William Carlyle Whiting,⁴ of whom presently.
6. Fairfax Herbert Whiting,⁴ of whom presently.
7. William Wilmer Whiting,⁴ of whom presently.
8. Ellen Marr Whiting,⁴ b. 14 June 1817, d. 28 Sept. 1903.
9. Norman Howard Whiting,⁴ b. 17 Feb. 1820, d. 27 Sept. 1823.

GEORGE WILLIAM CARLYLE WHITING,⁴ fourth son of Carlyle Fairfax,³ and Sarah Manly (Little) Whiting, b. 5 July 1809, d. 17 Dec. 1864, m. 24 Dec. 1838, Mary Anne De Butts, dau. of John Peyton and Mary Anne (De Butts*) Dulany, of Welbourne, Loudoun county, Va., b. 8 Oct. 1818, d. 11 Jan. 1894. Issue:

1. Julia Beverly Whiting.⁵
2. Norman Dulany Whiting,⁵ d. in.

* Mary Anne De Butts (d. 1855), wife of John Peyton Dulany, born at Grantham, Lincolnshire, England, 13 Nov. 1786, had a very interesting line of descent.

She was the daughter of Dr. Samuel De Butts (d. 1814), a native of Ireland and Mary Anne Welby (d. 1828), daughter of Richard Welby (d. 1782), of Welbourne Hall, Lincolnshire, and Anne King, his wife, daughter of Neville King (d. 1730), of Ashby-de-la-Launde, Lincolnshire, and Mary Middlemore, his wife, of Somerby Hall, Grantham, who was the great-granddaughter of the distinguished Robert Sanderson, D. D., Bishop of Lincoln (d. 1662), a devoted Royalist and chaplain to Charles I., who used to say, "I carry my ears to hear other preachers, but I carry my conscience to hear Dr. Sanderson and to act accordingly." He was of the same family as Sir Nicholas Sanderson, Viscount Castleton.

Her mother, Mary Anne Welby, wife of Dr. ^{De} Butts, was the first cousin of Sir William Earle Welby, 1st Bart. (d. 1815), of Denton, near Grantham, and member of Parliament.

Her great-grandfather, Neville King, was the son of Edward King



GEORGE WILLIAM CARLYLE WHITING, 1809-1861.

3. Clarence Carlyle Whiting,⁵ of whom presently.
4. Nina Carlyle Whiting,⁵ d. un., 13 June 1910.
5. Alice Herbert Whiting,⁵ m. 24 Nov. 1880, Richard Henry Spencer, son of Henry Spencer, a lineal descendant of James Spencer, Jr. (1692), of "Spencer Hall," Talbot County, Md., whose ancestor, Robert Spencer came from Bedfordshire, England, and was allied to the noble family of that name.
6. Mary Anne Dulany Whiting,⁵ d. un., 5 April 1881.
7. Rose Welby Whiting,⁵
8. Neville Herbert Whiting,⁵ of whom presently.
9. Guy Fairfax Whiting,⁵ of whom presently.
10. Richard Henry Dulany Whiting,⁵
11. Maud Neville Whiting,⁵

CLARENCE CARLYLE WHITING,⁵ second son of George William Carlyle⁴ and Mary Anne De Butts (Dulany) Whiting, m. 29 Jan. 1877, Marion Gordon, dau. of C. Hughes and Agnes (Gordon) Armistead. Issue:

1. Clarence Carlyle Whiting,⁶ d. aet. 13.
2. George Armistead Whiting,⁶ m. 12 Feb. 1901, Mary Susan, dau. of Lawrence Lewis and Mary Susan (Gay) Butler. Issue:
 1. Eleanor Custis Whiting,⁷ b. 3 Jan. 1902.
 2. Lawrence Lewis Butler Whiting,⁷ b. 9 April 1906.
3. Norman Stewart Whiting,⁶ d. in.
4. George William Carlyle Whiting,⁶ m. 30 Oct. 1907, Nathalie Contee, dau. of J. Marshall and Annie (Gregg) Thomas. Issue:
 1. Gordon Carlyle Whiting,⁷ b. 20 June 1909.
5. Agnes Gordon Whiting,⁶

(d. 1692) and Bridget Neville, daughter of Sir Gervase Neville (d. 1654), "of the once great and powerful family of Neville, Lords of Raby, who became Earls of Westmoreland," and Katherine Hutton, his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Hutton, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, York.

(See Burke's Peerage. Also "Lincolnshire Pedigrees," Harleian Society Publications, Volume 51, 1903.)

6. Mary Dulany Whiting,⁶ d. in.

7. Marion Dulany Whiting.⁶

NEVILLE HERBERT WHITING,⁵ third son of George William Carlyle⁴ and Mary Anne De Butts (Dulany) Whiting, d. 20 Jan. 1908, m. Oct. 1881, Margaret Herbert,⁵ dau. of Charles Keith and Eugenia Cary (Fairfax⁴) Hyde. Issue:

1. Edgar Mason Whiting,⁶ b. 24 Dec. 1882. Lieut. U. S. A.
2. George William Carlyle Whiting,⁶ b. Nov. 1885. Lieut. U. S. A.
3. Neville Herbert Whiting,⁶ b. 4 May 1887.
4. Brian Fairfax Whiting,⁶ b. Nov. 1888.

GUY FAIRFAX WHITING,⁵ M. D., fourth son of George William Carlyle⁴ and Mary Anne De Butts (Dulany) Whiting, m. 11 Nov. 1884, Alice Horn, dau. of Dr. Matthew Dykeman and Mary J. (Mott) Van Doren. Issue:

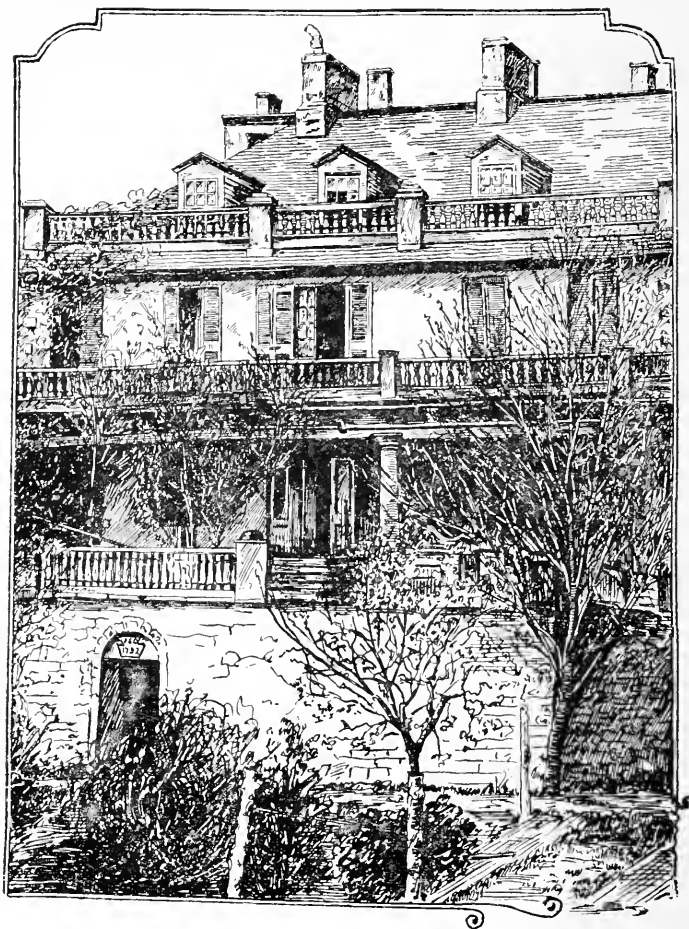
1. Guy Fairfax Whiting,⁶ b. 28 Aug. 1885, d. 6 Jan. 1886.
2. Carlyle Fairfax Whiting,⁶ b. 15 Mar. 1887, d. 1 Jan. 1889.
3. Alice Van Doren Whiting,⁶ b. 6 March 1891.
4. Julia Beverly Whiting,⁶ b. 5 Aug. 1892.

FAIRFAX HERBERT WHITING,⁴ fifth son of Carlyle Fairfax³ and Sarah Manly (Little) Whiting, b. 25 April 1813, d. 28 Mar. 1890, m. Margaret Douglas. Issue:

1. Charles Henry Whiting,⁵
2. Fairfax Herbert Whiting,⁵
3. Francis Beverly Whiting,⁵
4. Douglas Whiting,⁵
5. Margaret Carlyle Whiting,⁵

WILLIAM WILMER WHITING,⁴ sixth son of Carlyle Fairfax³ and Sarah Manly (Little) Whiting, b. 7 April 1815, d. 12 May 1888, m. Lucy E., dau. of Francis Beverly and Mary (Burwell) Whiting. Issue:

1. Florence Whiting,⁵ d. m., 29 Sept. 1886.
2. Carlyle Fairfax Whiting,⁵ C. S. A. killed in the war, 3 Nov. 1864.



THE CARLYLE HOUSE 1752.

THE CARLYLE HOUSE AND ITS ASSOCIATIONS—
BRADDOCK'S HEADQUARTERS—HERE THE
COLONIAL GOVERNORS MET IN
COUNCIL, APRIL, 1755.

To the student of history and biography, particularly of the Colonial period, everything connected with the stirring events of those days, is invested with a peculiar charm. There are a great many historic houses of the Revolution which are well known, but the Colonial houses with their earlier history, are none the less interesting because so little has been written about them or their owners.

In this country, with its spirit of progress and the desire for that which is new, we have levelled to the earth many of its old landmarks, and we are still continuing to do so.

We have no embattled castles telling of feudal wars and imprisoned enemies, or ancient abbeys with their massive towers, vaulted domes, monuments and effigies, armorial encaustic tiles and beautiful chantry chapels, to thrill us with wonder and delight and to remind us of the grandeur and splendor of the past, but we have a few old Colonial churches and houses left, abounding in sacred memories, in which important events have taken place, and these should be preserved from the ravages of time and the ruthless hand of the destroyer. These shrines of the nation, unless cared for, will pass rapidly into ruin and decay and soon become only a memory.

Among them the "Carlyle House," in Alexandria, Virginia, built by Colonel John Carlyle twenty-four years before the Revolution, and since generally known as "Braddock's Headquarters," is one of the most interesting on account of its association with the historic past.

He was born in Ammandale, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, the 6th of February, 1720, the son of Dr. William Carlyle of the Torthorwald, Brydekirk and Limekilns branches of the family, who were descended from Sir William Carlile and his wife Margaret Bruce, the sister of King Robert I. of Scotland.

Coming to America about the year 1740, and settling first at Dumfries, Virginia, he was one of the incorporators in 1748, of the town of Alexandria, with Thomas Lord Fairfax, Honorable William Fairfax of Belvoir, George William Fairfax, Lawrence Washington of Mount Vernon, John Alexander, Gerard Alexander, Philip Alexander and others. He was also one of the most active members with George William Fairfax, Lawrence Washington, Augustine Washington and others of "The Ohio Company," which was formed to secure a share of the trade with the Indians of that region, as well as to establish a colony or colonies therein. Hon. Thomas Lee, President of the Council of Virginia, whose sons Richard Henry Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee were afterwards two of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, took the lead in the management of the affairs of the company, but upon his death Lawrence Washington was chosen as his successor. A few families were settled under the auspices of the company, but the French and Indian wars finally caused a total suspension of operations.

Edward Everett in his "Life of George Washington," says, "Out of this germ of private enterprise grew the Seven Years' war, and by no doubtful chain of cause and effect, the war of American Independence."

The "Carlyle House" is still in a good state of preservation and ought to be regarded as one of the most historic houses in America. It is situated at the corner of Fairfax and Cameron Streets. On what is called the east front—that portion facing the Potomac River, from which a fine view of the house can be obtained—is a door with a keystone over it, in which are cut the letters "J. S. C.," and underneath them the figures "1752," showing the year that John Carlyle built the house, the letter "S," being for his wife Sarah, the second



GENERAL EDWARD BRADDOCK
*From Passano's Maryland, Stories from
Her History.*

daughter of Honorable William Fairfax of Belvoir, her eldest sister Anne, being then the wife of Lawrence Washington of Mount Vernon, the half brother of George Washington. The "Carlyle House" is said to have been built upon a stone fort, supposed to have been erected by the very earliest settlers, as a defense against the Indians, the old fort being turned into a cellar, and above it the mansion was reared. This square, well built house was once surrounded by a lawn sloping to the river's edge, and shaded by lofty trees, but it is now hemmed in, the City having grown up around it. It is usually spoken of as "Braddock's Headquarters," from the fact that General Edward Braddock and his aid-de-camp Captain Robert Orme were the guests of Colonel Carlyle in March and April 1755, and the five Colonial Governors met here in Council to concert measures for the campaign against the French and just before Braddock started on his disastrous expedition to Fort Duquesne. It was here that General Braddock first met the youthful Washington, whom he had already invited to become a member of his military family. And here also were Benjamin Franklin, Richard Henry Lee, Colonel William Johnson, Commodore Keppel, Sir Peter Halkett, once a Member of Parliament, but then in the army, and many of the British military and naval officers then in Alexandria.

In October 1753, Governor Robert Dinwiddie of Virginia, sent George Washington, on a mission to La Gardeur de Saint Pierre, the French Commandant of the Fort on the upper Ohio River, to demand an evacuation of the territory, but his mission was unsuccessful. Troops were then ordered to be raised at once under the command of Colonel Joshua Fry and Lieutenant Colonel George Washington, and on the 26th of January 1754, Governor Dinwiddie appointed John Carlyle, Major and Commissary of the Virginia forces.

The campaign, however, of that year was unsuccessful, ending in July, in the surrender by Colonel Washington of Fort Necessity to M. Coulon de Villiers.

After this unfortunate affair, the English Government determined to send over two Regiments of Infantry of about five

hundred men each, the 44th under Colonel Sir Peter Halkett and the 48th under Colonel Thomas Dunbar.

On the 24th of November 1754, Major General Edward Braddock¹ was appointed "General & Commander of all & singular our Troops & Forces, Y^t are now in North America & Y^t shall be sent or rais'd there to vindicate our just Rights & Possessions in those Parts."

A fort at Wills's Creek was erected and named Fort Cumberland, in honor of the Duke of Cumberland, Captain General of the British Army, and where now stands the flourishing City of Cumberland, Maryland.

General Braddock sailed the 24th of December 1754, on board the "Norwich," accompanied by the famous "Centurion," whose figure head adorns Greenwich Hospital to-day, the flagship of Commodore Augustus Keppel, and the "Syren," followed a little later by the transports, ordinance ships and convoys.

The Honorable Augustus Keppel (1725-86), who commanded the little squadron, second son of William Anne Keppel, 2nd Earl of Albemarle, for whom Queen Anne stood god-mother in person, and thence his second name, entered the Navy and became eminent as Admiral Keppel. His father was Governor-in-Chief of Virginia (which he never visited) for seventeen years and until his death the 22nd of December 1754, just two days before the squadron sailed for Virginia. His second sister Lady Caroline Keppel married in 1758, Robert Adair, for whom she wrote before her marriage to him, that beautiful ballad "Robin Adair," that was destined to become familiar through the length and breadth of the civilized world.

¹ Edward Braddock born in 1695, son of Major General Edward Braddock, entered the army as an Ensign in the Coldstream Guards 14th. October 1710. Lieutenant Colonel 21st. November 1745. Major General 29th. March 1754. and 24th. September, Commander in chief of his Majestys' Forces in America.

He was fatally wounded at the engagement on the Monongahela, 9th. July 1755, and died four days later.

The inhabitants of the colonies of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania eagerly looked forward to the arrival of General Braddock and his army, and to the ultimate defeat of the French. Expressions of popular pleasure were frequent and the poets of the day were inspired to tune their joyful lyres to strains like these.

"Breathe, breathe, ye winds, rise, rise, ye gentle gales;
Swell the ship's canvass, and expand her sails!
Ye sea-green Nymphs, the royal vessel deign
To guide propitious o'er the liquid main:
Freighted with wealth, for noble ends designed
(So willed great George, and so the Fates inclined.)
The ponderous Cannon o'er the surges sleep;
The flaming Muskets swim the raging deep;
The mur'drous Swords, concealed in scabbards, sail:
And pointed Bayonets partake the gale;
Ah! swiftly waft her to the longing shore;
In safety land her, and we ask no more!"

On the 20th of February 1755, General Braddock arrived at Hampton Roads, and immediately went to Williamsburg, where Commodore Keppel agreed to meet him, to consult with Governor Dinwiddie.

By the middle of March the entire fleet had arrived and proceeded up the Chesapeake Bay and up the Potomac River, passing by Mount Vernon, to Alexandria. General Braddock remained in Williamsburg planning with Governor Dinwiddie preparations for the approaching campaign.

On the 10th of March, General Braddock from Williamsburg, wrote to the Governors of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania requesting them to meet him in Annapolis, Maryland, the beginning of April, for consultation and to settle upon a plan of operations, and urging on them the establishment of a common fund for defraying in part the expenses of the expedition.

On the 26th of March, accompanied by Governor Dinwiddie and Commodore Keppel, he arrived in Alexandria, and made his headquarters at the "Carlyle House," all the forces having reached there by that time, where they were encamped.



COMMODORE AUGUSTUS KAPPEL.

The next day he announced the appointment of Captain Robert Orme¹ of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards and Captain Roger Morris² of Colonel Dunbar's Regiment of Foot, as his aids-de-camp; and on the 31st, General Braddock reviewed the forces, in the presence of Governor Dinwiddie and Commodore Keppel.

On the 3rd of April, General Braddock, Commodore Keppel, Governor Dinwiddie, Captain Orme and William Shirley, Esqr., went to Annapolis, where they were the guests of Governor Sharpe until the 7th, but owing to the absence of Governor Shirley and Lieutenant Governors De Lancey and Morris, the Council was postponed to the 14th, the place of meeting being changed to Alexandria. On the 11th and 12th,

¹ Robert Orme of Devonshire, England, entered the army as an Ensign in the 35th Regiment of Foot, and in 1745 exchanged into the Coldstream Guards. Accompanying Braddock he served as aid-de-camp, and was wounded with him. He returned to England the same year and in October, 1756, resigned his commission, and married the Hon. Audrey Townshend, only daughter of Charles Viscount Townshend, sister of Lieutenant Colonel Roger Townshend who fell at Ticonderoga in 1759, and of George, afterwards 1st Marquis Townshend, who fought with the victorious Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham the same year, and succeeded him in command after the capture of Quebec, which surrendered to him. Captain Orme was a great favorite of General Braddock's; he made a most favorable impression on all whom he encountered, and he and Washington became warm friends. The day he sailed for England, he wrote to Colonel Washington, as follows: "Nantasket Bay, Nov. 10, 1755. My Dear Friend, If you see Mr. Carlyle tell him of my Surprise at his not sending the Box of Books and Maps which was left in my Bed Chamber (Carlyle House) and which he has not sent as it by Accident was left out of the List. Pray let him send it directed to me in Hollis Street, near Cavendish Square, London. Write to me often and assure me of your friendship, as I have the greatest Pleasure in telling you, I am, Dr. George, Yr affectionate Friend, Rob. Orme."

² Roger Morris was born in England. Accompanied Braddock as one of his aids-de-camp. He married in 1758 Mary Philipse of New York, a great heiress, who is said to have been very much admired by Washington and whose character is so beautifully drawn by Cooper in "The Spy." She died in England at the age of ninety-six.

the three Governors, with "a great number of other gentlemen of distinction," among them Benjamin Franklin, arrived at Annapolis and with Governor Sharpe proceeded to Alexandria.

On Monday, the 14th of April 1755, and the two following days, General Braddock and Commodore Keppel held a Council at the "Carlyle House," through the courtesy of its owner Colonel John Carlyle, with the Governors of five colonies concerning plans for the proposed hostilities of the English against the French and Indian allies along the Ohio and St. Lawrence Rivers and concerted measures for the united action of the Northern and Middle Colonies. Colonel Washington met the members of the Council during their stay in Alexandria, all of whom received him very cordially.

"There were present at the Council, His Excellency Edward Braddock, Esq^r., General & Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in North America. The Hon^{ble} Augustus Keppel, Esq^r., Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in North America. The Hon^{ble} William Shirley,¹ Esq^r. The Hon^{ble} Robert Dinwiddie,² Esq^r. The Hon^{ble} James De Lancey,³ Esq^r. The Hon^{ble} Horatio Sharpe,⁴ Esq^r. The Hon^{ble} Robert Hunter Morris,⁵ Esq^r. and William Shirley Esq^r., Secretary."

¹ Hon. William Shirley, born in Preston, Sussex, England, in 1693. Studied law and came to Boston, Mass. to live in 1734. Governor of Massachusetts 1741-56. He died 24th. March 1771.

² Hon. Robert Dinwiddie, born in Scotland in 1693, Collector of Customs in Bermuda in 1727. Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, 1751-58. He died in England 1st. August 1770.

³ Hon. James DeLancey, son of a Huguenot emigrant from Caen, Normandy. Born in New York City, 27th. November 1703. Lieutenant Governor of New York 1753-55. He died 2nd. August 1760.

⁴ Hon. Horatio Sharpe born in England. In early life he was an officer in the British Army. Proprietary Governor of Maryland 1753-68. He died 9th November 1790.

⁵ Hon. Robert Hunter Morris, son of Hon. Lewis Morris Governor of New Jersey. Born in Morrisania, New York about 1700. Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania 1754-56. He died 20th. February 1764.

"The General's Commission having been read and the Articles of his Instructions from his Majesty relating to a common Fund to be established in the Colonies for carrying on the services under the General's direction, and also the article relating to the measures to be taken for engaging the Indians in his Majesty's interest," the members of the Council agreed upon a plan of operations and arranged the details. General Braddock proposed to proceed in person against Fort Duquesne, while Governor Shirley was to command an expedition against Niagara and Colonel William Johnson (who was in Alexandria at the time) one against Crown Point. After the plans of the campaigns had been arranged the Governors in Council, on the subject of the common Fund proposed, "gave it as their unanimous opinion that such a Fund can never be established in the Colonies without the aid of Parliament." They likewise declared "that having found it impracticable to obtain in their respective governments, their proportions expected by his Majesty towards defraying the expense of his service in North America, that they were unanimously of opinion that it should be proposed to his Majesty's Ministers to find out some method of compelling them to do it, and of assessing the several Governments in proportion to their respective abilities, their shares of the whole money already furnished and which it shall be thought proper for them further to furnish towards the General expense of his service."

Governor Shirley, Lieutenant Governors De Lancey and Morris remained in Alexandria until the 17th, when they returned to Annapolis with Governor Sharpe, whose hospitality they enjoyed for several days, when they and the gentlemen who accompanied them, went over the Chesapeake Bay on their return to their respective governments and homes. When they arrived in Philadelphia they were received with every demonstration of joy. "At their entering the City, they were complimented with a Peal of the New Sett of eight bells in Christ Church steeple. They were likewise saluted with a Round of Twenty one brass guns." These eight bells pealed



GOVERNOR WILLIAM SHIRLEY.

forth twenty one years afterwards, with the Liberty Bell, to announce the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The chime of bells is still in the belfry of old historic Christ Church steeple and are rung every Sunday in "ye ancient manner," as they were rung when President Washington and the Revolutionary heroes worshipped there in the long ago, and in July 1908, the same old Liberty Bell, on a carefully guarded truck and partly buried in straw, was shown in Philadelphia's great historical pageant just as it was hurried away, with the chimes of Christ Church, in a hay wagon to Allentown, Pa., for safekeeping in 1777.

After the adjournment of the Council, General Braddock wrote from the "Carlyle House," on April 19, 1755, to Sir Thomas Robinson, one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State, as follows: "The copy inclosed will acquaint you of the different subjects that have been examined in Council, and what I brought upon the carpet at this interview which I have had with the Governors. * * * You will be sufficiently informed, Sir, by the minutes of the Council, which I send you, of the impossibility of obtaining from several colonies the establishment of a general fund agreeable to his Majesty's instructions, and to the letters you have directed to me for several Governors. * * * I cannot but take the liberty to represent to you the necessity of laying a tax upon all his Majesty's dominions in America, agreeably to the result of Council, for reimbursing the great sums that must be advanced for the service and interest of the colonies in this important crisis."

This was the first suggestion by British officials in Council, for taxing the American Colonies—a project which ended in their independence.

In the meantime, however, it had been decided to march the troops at once from Alexandria in two divisions, accordingly General Braddock, on his return from Annapolis on the 7th of April, Ordered, "That all Departments for Duty of every nature whatever are to parade at the Grand Parade and to march from thence." These were stirring times in the little



GOVERNOR ROBERT LINWIDDIE

town, meeting of the Royal Governors, many dinner parties and much ceremony.

On the 8th, the Grand Parade took place, and General Braddock, in the presence of a large and distinguished assembly of ladies and gentlemen, reviewed the troops, British and Provincial, of which reference is made by Colonel Washington, in a humorous letter to Mrs. George William Fairfax, dated Fort Cumberland, May 14, 1755. "I have at last with great pains and difficulty discovered the reason why Mrs. Wardrobe is a greater favorite of General Braddock than Mrs. F———x, and met with more respect at the review in Alexandria. The cause I shall communicate, after having rallied you upon neglecting the means which produced the effect. And what do you think they were? Why, nothing less, I assure you, than a present of delicious cake and potted wood-cocks, which so affected the palate as to leave a deep impression upon the hearts of *all* who tasted of them. How then, could the General do otherwise than admire, not only the charm, but the politeness of this lady."

Between the 8th and the 18th days of April, the two divisions started on their march to Fort Cumberland, and by the 18th of June, General Braddock with his whole force of about two thousand, one hundred and fifty men, had reached the Little Meadows, when it was decided to move forward with a detachment under the command of General Braddock in person, Sir Peter Halkett¹ acting as Brigadier, Lieutenant Colonels Burton and Gage, with a little over twelve hundred men and twelve pieces of cannon.

On the 8th of July, they reached the fatal Monongahela River, where Colonel Washington, who had been ill, rejoined General Braddock as his aid-de-camp.

¹ Sir Peter Halkett born in Scotland in 1695. He was the son of Sir Peter Wedderburne, who marrying the heiress of the ancient family of Halkett assumed her name. In 1734, he was in the House of Commons. Colonel of the 44th. Regiment of Foot 1751. His son James was killed with him in the battle of the Monongahela, 9th. July 1755.

On the 9th, Lieutenant Gage with about four hundred men was ordered to advance early in the morning. By one o'clock the entire army had crossed the river the second time, at a point about seven miles from Fort Duquesne, when the advance guard was attacked by a body of French and Indians, concealed behind rocks and trees. The circumstances attending the disastrous defeat and the dreadful slaughter on that day, is too generally known to require a detailed account.

With Braddock on that beautiful, but fateful summer day, there were five young men, all of whom afterwards gained renown in the Revolutionary war—Gage commander of the British Troops at Bunker Hill; Gates victor at Saratoga; Mercer killed at Princeton; Morgan who defeated Tarleton at the Cowpens, and last but not least George Washington.

Thackeray, in his novel, "The Virginians," gives a spirited account of Braddock's defeat and refers to the marvelous rapidity with which tidings of the disaster were circulated, in Eastern Virginia.

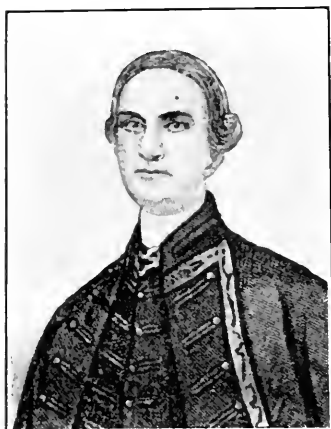
"The house negroes, in their midnight gallops about the country, in search of junketing or sweethearts, brought and spread news over amazingly wide districts. They had a curious knowledge of the incidents of the march for a fortnight at least after its commencement. * * * But on the 10th of July, a vast and sudden gloom spread over the province. A look of terror and doubt seemed to fall upon every face. Affrighted negroes wistfully eyed their masters and retired; and hummed and whispered with one another. The fiddles ceased in the quarters; the song and laugh of those cheery black folk were hushed. Right and left, everybody's servants were on the gallop for news. The country taverns were thronged with horsemen, who drank and cursed and brawled at the bars, each bringing his gloomy story. The army had been surprised. The troops had fallen into an ambuscade, and had been cut up almost to a man. All the officers were taken down by the French marksmen and savages. The General had been wounded and carried off the field in his sash. Four days afterwards the report was that he was dead, and scalped by a French Indian."

The news of Braddock's defeat spread consternation in the colonies, and in England it was received with mingled feelings of regret and amusement. Regret at the great sacrifice of human life, and the loss, for the time being, of the territory on the Ohio River and its tributaries, and amusement at the inglorious ending of what was expected to have been a brilliant campaign, expressing itself in such lines as these from the *Gentlemen's Magazine* for September 1755.

"Ah! *Braddock*, why did you persuade
To stand and fight each recreant blade,
That left thee in the wood?"

They knew that those who run away,
Might live to fight another day,
But all must die that stood."

It is interesting to note, that the sash worn by General Braddock and in which he was carried from the field, is still in existence, the history of which is thus graphically told by the late General William Price Craighill, U. S. A., in the *West Virginia Historical Magazine*, July 1902. "I saw this sash in Winchester, Virginia, several years ago, through the courtesy of Mrs. Betty Taylor Dandridge. She had received it from her father General Zachary Taylor, who died as President of the United States. The sash is very large and made of red silk. It has on it the date of 1709. The stains of blood on it are distinctly visible. The report of De Haas, (*History of the early settlement and Indian Wars of Western Virginia*,) is that in 1846, 'a gentleman of New Orleans' had the sash. His wish was that it should be presented to the soldier who was most distinguished in the 'recent campaign' on the Rio Grande. Thus it came into the possession of General Taylor after his victories at Buena Vista, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey. After prolonged and diligent search I ascertained that the sash passed into the hands of General Washington at the death of Braddock in 1755. From him Nellie Custis received it. She became Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, and one of her daughters (the eldest Frances Park Lewis) married



GOVERNOR HORATIO SHARPE.
*From Passano's Maryland, Stories
from Her History.*

Colonel E. G. W. Butler of Louisiana, and he was 'the gentleman of New Orleans,' who presented the sash to General Taylor."

This famous sash, now over two hundred years old, is still preserved with jealous care. It is a singular coincidence that General Taylor died in 1850, on the anniversary of the defeat of General Braddock.

It is of more than passing interest to add, that on the 10th of November, 1907, the Society of Colonial Wars, in the District of Columbia, placed a "boulder" on the sacred grounds of the Cathedral Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, at Mount St. Alban, Washington, D. C., on the line of march taken by Braddock's soldiers and seamen, when they went from Alexandria to Rock Creek and thence to Frederick-Town, Maryland, and placed thereon a bronze tablet bearing this inscription:

THIS MEMORIAL
WAS ERECTED IN 1907,
BY THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
TO MARK THE ROAD OVER WHICH,
ON APRIL 14, 1755,
A DIVISION OF THE BRITISH ARMY,
UNDER GENERAL BRADDOCK,
MARCHED ON ITS WAY
TO FORT DUQUESNE.

The ceremony of the unveiling was performed by the Honorable James Bryce, British Ambassador, the bronze tablet was covered by two laurel wreaths, one with the British and the other with the American colors.⁷ And in the distance,

I was there, too.

Engelbert Prunty.



COLONEL SIR PETER HALKETT.

rising majestically, could be clearly seen the white marble shaft to the memory of Washington.

Lawrence Washington of Mount Vernon, died in 1752, leaving a valuable estate, his executors being Honorable William Fairfax, George William Fairfax, Augustine Washington, George Washington, Maj^r John Carlyle and Nathaniel Chapman. After the estate had been divided, Colonel Carlyle wrote to Colonel George Washington the following letter in reference to some quit rents.

"Alex^r June 28, 1760.

To Colo. Washington,

at Mount Vernon.

Sir, Coll. Fairfax Calling upon Me for to Settle The Qt Rents due on Y^r Brother's Lands, when I had the Estate In my hands & acquainting me that Mr. John Washington Said I had Credit for the Sum In the Estate's Acct, I have Inclosed you a Copy of my Supposed Acct When the Estate was Divided, by which you'l See the Estate would have been £32. in my debt had I paid the Qt Rents. In the Acct I Settled With the Court I take Credit for £62.6.9. pd. Lord Fairfax, but that is for a Protested bill of Exchange which I took in for the Qt Rents before the Death of your brother. If you'l gett your acct from Your overseer & fix a time any time I am ready to furnish the whole amt. I have paid several Debts Since the Settlement & am ready to finish the whole when you Will get an acct of the Frederick affairs. If you'l Settle in the meantime with Coll. Fairfax the Exact Sum of Qt Rents & Draw an order on us, for the Estate, We Will pay it as I believe We have Sixty or Seventy pds In our hands & am

Yr Obedt Hble Ser^t

JOHN CARLYLE.

(Endorsed) "Col^o Carlyle's Lett^r, 28th June 1760, relat'g to my dec'd Br. Law's Estate." The endorsement is in the handwriting of General Washington.

Colonel Carlyle's wife Sarah, the second daughter of Honorable William Fairfax, died on the 22nd of January 1761, "A lady of a most amiable Character, endowed with excellent qualities and her death is (was) universally lamented by all who had the pleasure of her Acquaintance." Sixteen months before she had mourned the loss of her young brother, William Henry Fairfax, born in Virginia, of the 28th British Regulars, who fell with Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham the 13th of September 1759, in the memorable battle which decided the fate of Canada.

Colonel Carlyle and his family were on the most intimate terms with the Washingtons and were frequent visitors at Mount Vernon, and at the "Carlyle House" George Washington, from early manhood, was a constant and honored guest. In his diary mention is often made of his having "Lodg^d at Col^o Carlyle's" or "Dined at Col^o Carlyle's."

He died in October 1780, leaving a daughter by his first wife and an only son by his second wife, George William Carlyle born in 1765, who joined the army in February 1781, as a cadet in "Lee's Legion," an independent partisan corps which constantly hung on the flank of the British Army and in South Carolina "covered the rear of General Greene's Army, giving occasional opportunity for Tarleton's Dragoons to measure swords with the Virginians." He was killed at the battle of Eutaw Springs, where "the corps rendered distinguished services," on the 8th of September 1781, in the seventeenth year of his age.

General Henry Lee (Light Horse Harry) father of General Robert E. Lee, in his "Memoirs of the war in the Southern Department of the United States," says, "The gallant young Carlyle of Alexandria, a cadet in the Regiment, was killed and half the corps destroyed."

Such a death was a fitting end for the scion of a warlike race, which had fought gallantly in the fierce and romantic conflicts of Border warfare in Scotland, had followed their native leaders to the Crusades under Richard Coeur de Lion and had served under Marshal Hepburn in the army of Gustavus Adolphus.



GEORGE WASHINGTON, COLONEL
VIRGINIA MILITIA

*From Passano's Maryland. Stories from
Her History.*

“At Eutaw Springs the valiant died;
 Their limbs with dust are covered o’er,—
 Weep on, ye Springs, your tearful tide;
 How many heroes are no more!

If, in this wreck of ruin, they
 Can yet be thought to claim the tear,
 Oh, smite your gentle breast, and say,
 The friends of freedom slumber here!

* * * * *

Now rest in peace, our patriot band;
 Though far from Nature’s limits thrown,
 We trust they find a happier land,
 A brighter sunshine of their own.”

These lines by Philip Freneau, the Revolutionary War poet, were pronounced by Sir Walter Scott “as fine a thing as there is of the kind in the English language.”

Young Carlyle who thus lost his life in the closing years of the Revolutionary War, fighting for the liberty of his country, was left a handsome estate by his father, a part of which, a fine summer residence near Alexandria, went at his death to his young nephew Carlyle Fairfax Whiting. This place was originally named “Torthorwald,” after the fourteenth century Castle of that name near Dumfries, Scotland, long the seat of the Carlyles, but it was afterwards changed to “Morven,” on account of the negroes in the neighbourhood calling it “T’Otherworld.” To his daughter, Sarah, wife of William Herbert, whose daughter Margaret about 1800 became the wife of her cousin Thomas, 9th Lord Fairfax, he left the “Carlyle House,” with all its memories and traditions.

Here the Commander in Chief of the Revolutionary Army often came and went an ever welcome guest, and here may be said to have been the place where the Revolution was born, for from within its walls, ten years before the Stamp Act, first came the demand from a body of officials representing the British Government, for taxation of the colonies by Act

of Parliament, which, when finally carried out, resulted in its resistance, the independence of the colonies, and the formation of the United States of America.

"There is given
Unto the things of earth, which Time hath bent,
A spirit's feeling, and where he hath leant
His hand, but broke his scythe, there is a power
And magic in the ruined battlement;
For which the palace of the present hour
Must yield its pomp, and wait till ages are its dower."

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